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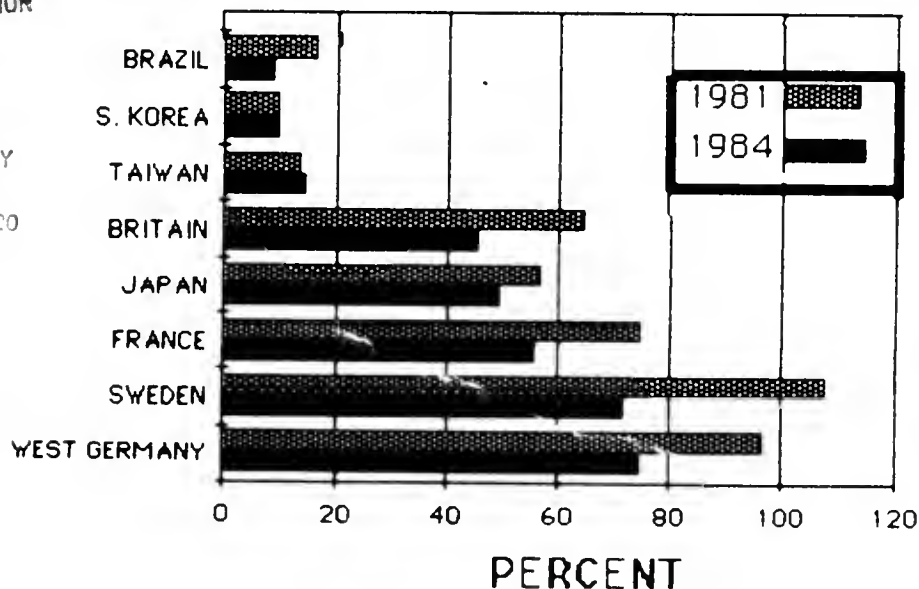
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MONTANA

EMPLOYMENT AND LABOR FORCE QUARTERLY REPORT

SECOND QUARTER 1985

HOURLY PAY LEVELS ABROAD IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES AS PERCENTAGES OF U. S. AVERAGE



SOURCE: BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS



Research and Analysis
Department of Labor and Industry
P.O. Box 1728
Helena, Montana 59624

LOCAL JOB SERVICE OFFICE LISTING

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GAP BETWEEN U.S., FOREIGN WAGES WIDEN

The cover chart reflects in large part a remarkable rise in the dollar's international value. Where the pay gap was once nonexistent-as in Sweden-it's now substantial. The data include fringe benefits and, for comparison, the various hourly pay levels are expressed in U.S. dollars. The widening pay gap also plays a major role in the worsening U.S. foreign-trade balance.

Until 1981, overall U.S. trade was in the black because of large offsetting surpluses in service transactions. But these service-trade surpluses have narrowed sharply, so that overall trade-services plus goods--is now deeply in deficit as well. The deterioration, not surprisingly, has tended to reduce general U.S. economic growth.



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MONTANA EMPLOYMENT AND LABOR FORCE

Quarterly Report

2nd. Qtr. 1985

STATE OF MONTANA

TED SCHWINDEN, GOVERNOR

Department of Labor and Industry

David E. Wanzenried, Commissioner

All statistics for labor force employment, unemployment, and unemployment rates contained in this publication are in accordance with the Federal guidelines as established by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Methodology procedures use a household sample conducted in Montana on a monthly basis which is called the Current Population Survey. These official statistics are used to allocate Federal funds and to determine eligibility for Federal assistance programs.

Volume 15 - Number 2
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DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY
CENTRALIZED SERVICES DIVISION



TED SCHWINDEN, GOVERNOR

(406)444-2430
STATE CAPITOL

STATE OF MONTANA

HELENA, MONTANA 59624
P.O. Box 1728

Dear Reader:

The purpose of this publication is to report labor market information for the state of Montana. Economic conditions in Montana are highlighted in narrative form and in statistical tables.

Most of the information is obtained through surveys of the population and employers in federal-state cooperative programs. Other sources of information include administrative records, selected economic indicators, and nationally collected statistics.

I am sure this publication will be useful to you. Any suggestions or comments for improvements are always welcome.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Bob Rafferty".

Bob Rafferty, Chief
Research & Analysis Bureau

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
Glossary of Terms -----	i
Benchmarking Remarks -----	ii
Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook -----	1
TABLE I:	
I-A Montana Civilian Labor Force -----	8
I-B Montana Unemployment Rate Graph -----	9
TABLE II:	
Montana Labor Force Areas -----	10
TABLE III:	
III-A County Labor Force, 3rd month of quarter -----	11
III-B County Labor Force, 2nd month of quarter -----	12
III-C County Labor Force, 1st month of quarter -----	13
TABLE IV:	
IV-A Statewide Employment By Industry -----	14
IV-B Female Employment By Industry -----	15
TABLE V:	
V-A Hours and Earnings -----	16
V-B Real Spendable and Average Weekly Earnings -----	17
TABLE VI:	
The Consumer Price Index - U.S. -----	18
TABLE VII:	
New Business Firms in Montana -----	19
TABLE VIII:	
VIII-A Selected Unemployment Insurance Activities -----	20
VIII-B Quarterly Distribution of Regular Unemployment Insurance -----	21
VIII-C Cumulative Distribution of Regular Unemployment Insurance -----	22
Annual Tables - 1984 Benchmark Revisions	
Industry Survey Data 1984 (corrected copy) -----	24

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

1. Civilian Labor Force - the number of persons 16 years and older, defined as employed or unemployed, excluding members of the armed forces.
2. Employed - those persons who work for pay or profit during a week or, as unpaid family workers, work 15 hours or more during a week. Also included as employed are those who, although not working had some job attachment and were not looking for work, including persons temporarily absent from a job due to illness, bad weather, vacation, or labor dispute, whether or not they were in a pay status during their time off.
3. Unemployed - the number of persons who, for an entire week, did not work at all, were able to work and available for work, and (1) were looking for work or (2) would have looked for work except that (a) they were waiting to return to a job from which they had been laid off, or (b) they were waiting to report to a new wage and salary job scheduled to start within the following 30 days (and were not in school during the week).
4. Unemployment Rate - the number of unemployed expressed as a percent of the civilian labor force.
5. Residence Data - a count of people by where people live.
6. Establishment Data - a count of jobs by where people work.
7. Seasonally Adjusted Labor Force Series - to facilitate the evaluation of the labor force, recurrent yearly movements have been isolated and removed using the X-11 ARIMA method of seasonal adjustment. This is the same method used by the Bureau of Labor Statistics to seasonally adjust the national labor force series.
8. Real Spendable Average Weekly Earnings of Private Nonagricultural Production Workers - represents the earnings of a hypothetical individual after deductions for State Income, Federal Income and Social Security taxes, and adjustment for change in purchasing power since 1967. This individual is assumed to be sole support for a family of four, earn the average weekly gross earnings of production workers in Montana's private nonagricultural industries, and take standard deductions on State and Federal income taxes. Taxes were computed using standard tax tables, and purchasing power was adjusted by deflating Spendable Earnings based on the national Consumer Price Index.
9. MSA - Metropolitan Statistical Area - as determined by the Office of Management and Budget. The MSA must have a central city with a population of 50,000 or more.
10. LFA - Labor Force Area as determined by the Research and Analysis Bureau, Montana Department of Labor and Industry, consists of a central city or cities with a population of less than 50,000 and the economically integrated geographical area surrounding it.
11. SDA - The Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) was established to replace CETA in job search, placement, relocation, and especially training assistance. Each state designs local plans for JTPA programs through a Private Industry Council (PIC). Each PIC jurisdiction is known as Service Delivery Area (SDA). The two SDA's for Montana are known as Rural CEP (Beaverhead, Broadwater, Deer Lodge, Granite, Jefferson, Lewis & Clark, Madison, Meagher, Powell, and Silver Bow counties) and Balance of State (the other 46 counties).
12. BENCHMARKING - It is a continuous process of establishing a new set of data which affects the series of estimates through revisions. Once a new benchmark is established, the adjustments to estimates between the new benchmark and the preceding one are carried forward progressively to the current month by use of sample trends. The benchmark is established less frequently (usually once a year) based on sample or secondary data. In case of employment data, the benchmark is used to establish the level of employment, while the sample is primarily used to measure the month - to - month changes in the level.
13. CES-790 Program - current employment statistics survey produces monthly estimates of a wide variety of employment and earnings information for the nation and each state.

*** BENCHMARKING ***

This publication reflects the 1984 benchmarks for the Non-agricultural Wage and Salary Employment series and the Labor Force series. Annual tables reflecting this benchmark are included at the back of this publication.

What is benchmarking? A benchmark is a point of reference from which measurement can be made or upon which adjustments are based. The two series mentioned above will be addressed separately because of the differences in estimating each series.

Non-agricultural wage and salary employment is estimated from a carefully constructed sample survey of firms of varied size in each of the industrial classifications. As with any sample survey, unless all firms are sampled, there is bound to be some error. This limitation of any sample in representing the universe is the primary reason for benchmarking this series.

In periods of expansion employment levels tend to be underestimated and in periods of decline, these employment levels tend to be overestimated. The main reason for this over-and-under statement is due to new firm births and deaths respectively. Benchmarking will correct any errors in adjusting for new firms. Also, improvements in the quality of data and updating the industrial classifications of establishments are two more reasons this series is benchmarked each year. The benchmarking process for this series only examines the preceeding two years of data.

The Labor Force series is benchmarked for different reasons than mentioned above. Labor force data is derived from a monthly sample of households conducted by the Bureau of Census for the U.S. Department of Labor. This is the Current Population Survey (CPS) and is designed to be statistically significant on a monthly basis for the nation. However, several states, including Montana, do not have a large enough sample to insure reliability on a monthly basis but is reliable on an annual basis. This is the main reason for benchmarking the labor force series in Montana.

The labor force series also includes the benchmarked non-agricultural wage and salary employment by industry in its benchmarking process. Revisions to the labor force series is normally limited to the preceeding three years. Occasionally, an occurrence warrants the use of longer benchmarks. The 1980 Census was such an occurrence, and with the implementation of part of the data from the 1980 Census, benchmarking of the labor force series revised the previous nine years.

The above discussion is a simplified version of the benchmarking process. If a more detailed explanation is needed, please feel free to contact this office.

Montana Employment and Unemployment Situation
(In Thousands)

	JUN. 1985 <u>Prelim</u>	MAY 1985 <u>Revised</u>	APR. 1985 <u>Revised</u>	JUN. 1984 <u>Revised</u>
Civilian Labor Force	426.6	415.9	414.8	426.5
Employment	397.6	389.2	382.8	395.9
Unemployment	29.0	26.7	32.0	30.6
Unemployment Rate	6.8%	6.4%	7.7%	7.2%

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

STATEWIDE

The financial tremors from this year's statewide drought are just beginning to be felt and will rattle Montana's economy for years to come. Agricultural production is expected to have its worst yield in 24 years and the worst total production since 1956. With pasture conditions the worst in 54 years and little hay available for winter feeding, ranchers are selling a larger number of cattle. One of the state's largest banking systems has increased threefold its reserves for possible losses on loans and leases. The bank is positioning itself to meet possible loan losses resulting from a general economic downturn and continued pressure against Eastern Montana's farmers and ranchers.

The job growth trend for non-agricultural wage and salary employment appears to be slowing down considerably in 1985. In the June 1985 from June 1984 comparison, the employment level indicates a slight decline in jobs. This is only the second time in the past 24 months that the monthly year ago comparison did not indicate a positive growth in employment. The table below reveals how much the monthly results thus far this year have changed into a less positive outlook.

Percent Change in Nonagricultural Employment

Jan. 85 From <u>Jan. 84</u>	Feb. 85 From <u>Feb. 84</u>	Mar. 85 From <u>Mar. 84</u>	Apr. 85 From <u>Apr. 84</u>	May 85 From <u>May 84</u>	Jun. 85 From <u>Jun. 84</u>
3.6%	3.3%	2.4%	1.8%	.8%	-.1%

In June most of the private job sectors are experiencing difficulty retaining its work force from one year ago. Manufacturing is down by 1000 and the lumber and woods industry is experiencing the bulk of the decrease with 600 fewer jobs. Mining noticed a 600 job decline with the oil and gas industry having the majority of the reduction. Construction employment is off 300 from a year ago. Transportation shifted downward by 500 employees and communication and utilities experienced a 700 employment decline.

The unemployment rate is continuing a very gradual decline from the previous year. June's unemployment increased by .4 percent over May's 6.4 percent rate but this is a normal occurrence as the number of job seekers expands at the beginning of the summer.

In the first six months several economic indicators that can be easily tallied showed mixed results. Nonagricultural job openings received by the Job Service offices are 2 percent fewer than the first half of last year. Also, the normal increase in job openings from May to June did not occur this year.

New car sales in 1985 improved by 7 percent over last year's six month sales figure. New business startups is not as brisk as compared to last year - the 1985 six month total is 11 percent less than 1984 figure. The tourism count at the major park and recreation sites is up 6 percent over last year. Oil and gas exploration rig activity appears to be down by about 25 percent from last year.

GREAT FALLS MSA

An agricultural report indicated that 700 of Cascade County's 750 farms will suffer production losses of 70 to 100 percent this year. Cascade County will join a list that will eventually include nearly all Montana's counties in seeking agricultural disaster area federal funding.

The current Malmstrom Air Force Base commander indicated that the base will be a viable entity for a long time. Upgrading work will start soon on the missile silos and the 11,500 foot runway. Also the commander is optimistic about a new flying mission being stationed at the base. When the B-1 bomber is brought into service, missions (600-800 military personnel) will have to be moved around to accommodate it.

A coal mining company has scaled back its coal mining plans for the Belt-Sand Coolee area located 25 miles east of Great Falls. The firm

will postpone any development for several years. Also, lease holds will gradually drop to 3000 acres from a peak of 25,000 acres.

More business expansion is occurring on the 10th Avenue South shopping district. Approximately 158,000 square feet of new construction will start this year with the bulk of the area being used for a national upscale discount store and grocery store. Plans for a new office building downtown are being reviewed by a local developer. The developer wants commitments from tenants before starting any construction, as well as city financial assistance. City officials plan to approve a \$295,000 loan for the construction of a wholesale electrical supply building. Construction is scheduled for converting a theatre into a waterslide attraction at a large shopping center. This is the city's last large movie theatre to be converted into some other business development. The slide will be heated in the winter so it could be used year round.

BILLINGS MSA

Three out-of-state meat packing firms have expressed interest in purchasing a Billings pork plant that closed down last December. The bankrupted plant had nearly 500 workers in its 1981 peak year. Another meat processing plant that closed March 1 has had wage claims of \$127,000 placed lower on the list of claims against the owners by a district judge. The judge ruled the \$2 million major bank loan has first right to collection.

The first major layoff in a local hospital's history occurred late in May. The bulk of the 86 permanently reduced positions are LPNs. Hospital officials attribute the reduction in force to the hospital's declining number of patients. Lower patient services at hospitals have resulted from new outpatient surgery services and changes in the federal health assistance programs.

Leading the new construction projects is the \$22.7 million high school. The 240,000 square-foot facility is scheduled for completion in May 1987. A 300,000 square-foot enclosed shopping mall is planned in southwest Billings. The center will be anchored by a regional chain discount store which will utilize nearly one-third of the floor space. A 54 bed "personal care" home has been given tentative approval by state health officials. The facility will be an alternative nursing home care for people needing less than round-the-clock nursing care.

Billings home builders have launched a program they hope will encourage growth and affordable housing. This year has noticed a sharp

decline in the home construction industry. Building permits for homes and apartments has dropped nearly 60 percent in the first six months as compared to last year. Also, the Montana Board of Housing has placed all the eligibility rules upon Yellowstone County. For several years the residents did not need to be first time home owners to qualify for the state's low interest home loans.

MISSOULA - KALISPELL - SHELBY LFA

The construction industry will count on commercial development for most of their activity as the housing and industrial sectors slow down. In Missoula the new housing building permits for the first six months of 1985 are about one-half the 1984 pace. Among Missoula's commercial construction projects are an "upscale discount store" with 91,000 square-feet of floor space and a 150 room hotel with an \$8.5 million price tag. Kalispell's \$17.5 million shopping mall is in progress and is scheduled for completion next summer. Also, Kalispell city officials are ready to seek bids on a 66-bed jail and sheriff's office. In Whitefish a 60-unit apartment complex was given approval and will be assisted by Farm Home Administration financing.

Owners of an aluminum plant near Columbia Falls are considering a plan to basically turn the smelter over to the employees. The major obstacle in making the ownership change is securing \$10 million in operating capital. A Texas metal company expressed interest in buying the plant if the employee ownership deal falls through. According to newspaper reports, the plant employs nearly 1,000 people with an annual estimated payroll and benefits of more than \$40.5 million.

A key 10-year phosphate mining contract will aid Missoula's economy. The mine is among the largest open-pit operations and is located in southeastern Idaho, but all the repair and maintenance work will be done in Missoula. With \$3 million in low interest industrial bonds from the county, the company has added new repair bays and hired 35 mechanics and repair workers.

Employment fluctuation continues in the lumber and woods industry as the market remains soft. Even the linerboard plant near Missoula was forced to reduce their work force with temporary layoffs. Western Sanders County lost its biggest employer recently when a 24-year-old stud mill closed down permanently. This lumber mill has experienced yearly layoffs of three to six months in length since the late 1970s.

A fast growing electronics firm in Polson experienced a 12 percent cutback in employment - their first major reduction since the

manufacturing plant opened five years ago. Also, the company has to deal with rumors of moving the plants operation and poor workmanship on some government contracts. In Missoula, a auto dealer layed off about 75 employees while the owners try to reorganize their car business.

ANACONDA - BUTTE - HELENA LFA

A massive open-pit gold and silver mine near Helena is experiencing delays in starting the construction phase. The tailings ponds and other reclamation procedures are being questioned by state officials and further studies are required. The mining firm originally planned to begin construction this summer with a peak work force of 550. The mine will operate for ten years and have a 340 person permanent work force.

Another mining operation is being considered in the West Butte area. Currently an ore-testing project is underway and if successful the production would require anywhere from 70 to 200 workers.

For the first half of the year, building permits values indicated that Butte has slightly more construction activity than last year and Helena has somewhat less developments this year compared to last year. Major projects in Butte include dormitory remodeling at Montana Tech, a motel, and several restaurants. Also, work will start soon on a \$3 million regional cancer treatment center. In Helena, the multi-family housing construction is strong and medical facilities development is active. Realtors in Helena noticed an increase in homes listed for sale over last year - up to 550 from 400 last summer. Realtors' general view is that the increase in housing on the market is not out of line and more people desire to sell their old home and buy a more expensive one.

A smelter located near Helena is reducing their production by 20 percent and will lay off 29 employees. The main product is lead, but additional-silver smelting has kept the plant out of the red. The last time this plant experienced a work slow down was in the mid 1970's and that one lasted four months.

BOZEMAN - LEWISTOWN LFA

Tourism at Yellowstone National Park through the first half of 1985 is up substantially over the past two years. Through June the visitor estimate is 659,000 which is 10 percent greater than last year. While park officials are happy with the numbers, they are encouraging tourists to schedule trips to Yellowstone during the spring and fall. Interest in developing a ski resort near the park has been revitalized but the Forest Service needs further studies of the developer's financial statements.

An Oklahoma firm is testing a 200-kilowatt wind turbine near Livingston. The turbine is elevated on a 85-foot steel tower and has a twin-bladed propeller 72-feet in diameter. Other test wind turbines in the area are 65 kilowatt capacity.

A small manufacturing firm chose Belgrade for their new location over several other western state's cities. About two dozen people will produce camera straps and covers for camera lenses and telescopic rifle sights when operations begin. The firm will utilize a \$200,000 federal community development block grant, \$350,000 in industrial revenue bonds, and federal job-training funds through the state Department of Labor & Industry.

Construction has started on an open-pit talc mine located near Ennis. The project will require an investment of about \$11 million and will employ about 27 at the mine and 66 at the mill when full production is reached in five years. The talc deposit should last for 12 years.

A regional trucking firm plans to open a freight terminal near Three Forks that would create as many as 16 jobs. The Denver based company operates in 24 states and needs a central location for their Montana operations.

Bozeman's largest high-tech manufacturer plans to shut its doors November 15. Most of the company's 170 employees will be laid off in phases, with the first pink slips expected to begin in late August. The main product was electronic circuit boards for the firm that had three separate owners since being founded in 1967. Peak employment for the plant was 325 employees in 1981.

HAVRE - GLASGOW LFA

Preparation for reopening an abandoned Air Force Base north of Havre is continuing. The base will be used for monitoring low-level bomber training flights. Construction and modification costs already completed adds up to about \$4.7 million. The staff is scheduled to start arriving in August and will reach 75 personnel by early 1986.

Railroad traffic continues to have a low level of shipping along the Hi-line, causing more layoffs. The fall shipment of grain will also be at a reduced level because of the drought conditions in Montana.

GLENDIVE - MILES CITY LFA

Plans to relocate its Texas sulphur fertilizer manufacturing operation near Sidney were announced by a major chemical company. The availability of less expensive sulphur prompted company officials to move its operations to Montana. The opening of the plant would create 15 to 20 local jobs. Construction on a 22,000 square foot facility will began soon as well as remodeling of a former natural gas plant.

The Montana Coal Board granted more than \$1 million to Dawson Community College for a new vocational-education building. The grant would allow the college to begin offering some new vocational and occupational programs, including classes on coal technology and diesel and large farm machinery. The Coal Board also approved a \$38,000 grant to the Northern Cheyenne Tribe to plan for effects of energy development.

TABLE I-A

MONTANA CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE

Not Seasonally Adjusted
(In Thousands)

	Civilian	Employment			Unemployment			Labor
	Labor					Percent 1/		Manage
Date	Force	Total	Non-Ag	Agri.	Total	Montana	U.S.	-ment
								Dispute 2/
1983								
January	377.8	335.4	316.1	19.3	42.4	11.2%	11.4%	*
February	379.0	335.6	314.6	21.0	43.4	11.5%	11.3%	*
March	385.2	343.6	318.4	25.2	41.6	10.8%	10.8%	*
April	393.8	355.2	324.2	31.0	38.6	9.8%	10.0%	*
May	395.2	360.6	328.6	32.0	34.6	8.8%	9.8%	
June	409.6	374.1	337.7	36.4	35.5	8.7%	10.2%	*
July	411.7	376.2	337.2	39.0	35.5	8.6%	9.4%	*
August	414.4	381.7	340.0	41.7	32.7	7.9%	9.2%	1.6
September	404.5	377.7	345.2	32.5	26.8	6.6%	8.8%	.1
October	397.2	370.3	342.6	27.7	26.9	6.8%	8.4%	.1
November	393.7	363.5	339.7	23.8	30.2	7.7%	8.1%	1.6
December	389.9	358.1	337.6	20.5	31.8	8.2%	8.0%	1.6
Avg.	396.0	361.0	331.8	29.2	35.0	8.8%	9.6%	.2

<u>1984</u>								
January	384.1	346.8	328.0	18.8	37.3	9.7%	8.8%	.3
February	386.6	351.4	330.9	20.5	35.2	9.1%	8.4%	.3
March	395.3	360.5	335.9	24.6	34.8	8.8%	8.1%	.3
April	406.5	374.1	343.8	30.3	32.4	8.0%	7.6%	.2
May	411.2	383.4	352.2	31.2	27.8	6.8%	7.2%	.2
June	426.5	395.9	360.4	35.5	30.6	7.2%	7.4%	.1
July	420.5	391.1	353.1	38.0	29.4	7.0%	7.5%	
August	422.3	394.8	354.1	40.7	27.5	6.5%	7.3%	*
September	410.4	386.7	355.0	31.7	23.7	5.8%	7.1%	*
October	407.2	382.2	355.2	27.0	25.0	6.1%	7.0%	*
November	402.5	375.7	352.5	23.2	26.8	6.6%	6.9%	*
December	398.9	369.3	349.3	20.0	29.6	7.4%	7.0%	*
Avg.	406.0	376.0	347.5	28.5	30.0	7.4%	7.5%	.1

<u>1985</u>								
January	397.5	361.1	342.7	18.4	36.4	9.2%	8.0%	*
February	399.0	365.6	345.6	20.0	33.4	8.4%	7.8%	*
March	405.3	372.7	348.7	24.0	32.6	8.0%	7.5%	*
April	414.7	382.7	353.2	29.5	32.0	7.7%	7.1%	.5
May	415.9	389.2	358.8	30.4	26.7	6.4%	7.0%	.9
June	426.6	397.6	362.9	34.7	29.0	6.8%	7.5%	1.0
July								
August								
September								
October								
November								
December								
Avg.								

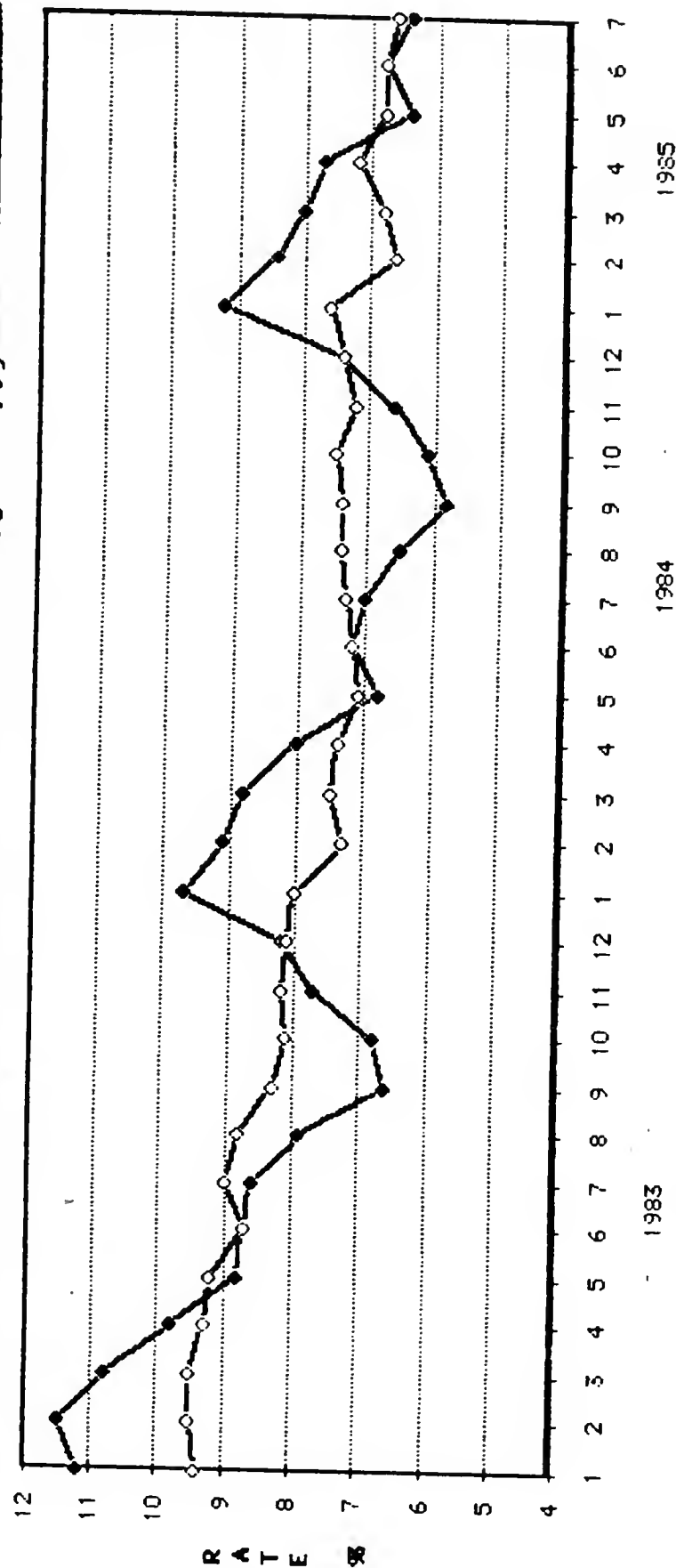
1/ Computed from whole (unrounded numbers). Series began January 1970.

2/ Non-additive - included in total employment. Revised to 1984 Benchmarks.

* Under 50. Most recent month is preliminary.

TABLE I-B

MONTANA UNEMPLOYMENT RATES 1983 TO 1985



◆-- UNADJUSTED RATE -- THE NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED PERSONS DIVIDED BY THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EXPRESSED AS A PERCENT.

-○- SEASONALLY ADJUSTED RATE-- THE NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED PERSONS DIVIDED BY THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EXPRESSED AS A PERCENT, ADJUSTED TO ELIMINATE THE EFFECTS OF SEASONAL VARIATIONS, SUCH AS SCHOOL TERMS, HOLIDAYS, WEATHER, AND MAINTENANCE CLOSURES.

TABLE 11

Montana Labor Force Areas 1/
Civilian Labor Force
(In Thousands)

	Civilian Labor Force				Employment				Unemployment				Unemployment Rate 2/			
	JUN. 1985	MAY 1985	APR. 1985	JUN. 1985	MAY 1985	APR. 1985	JUN. 1985	MAY 1985	APR. 1985	JUN. 1985	MAY 1985	APR. 1985	JUN. 1985	MAY 1985	APR. 1985	JUN. 1985
STATEWIDE	426.6	415.9	414.7	397.6	389.2	382.7	29.0	26.7	32.0	6.8%	6.4%	7.7%				
Great Falls MSA	36.1	35.7	35.1	33.4	33.3	32.4	2.7	2.4	2.7	7.5%	6.8%	7.7%				
Billings MSA	65.3	64.7	63.9	60.7	60.8	59.6	4.6	3.9	4.3	7.1%	6.0%	6.7%				
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: Western District 3/ Eastern District	225.4 201.2	218.2 197.8	218.5 196.3	210.0 187.7	203.2 186.1	200.0 182.7	15.4 13.5	15.0 11.7	18.5 13.6	6.9% 6.7%	6.9% 5.9%	8.5% 6.9%				
SERVICE DELIVERY AREAS: Rural CEP	66.7 325.2	65.7 315.4	65.7 315.7	62.0 303.5	61.4 295.0	60.8 290.7	4.7 21.7	4.3 20.4	4.9 25.0	7.1% 6.7%	6.6% 6.5%	7.5% 7.9%				
Balance of State																
ANACONDA-BUTTE BOZEMAN GLASGOW	32.9 34.8 19.4	32.1 32.5 19.1	32.3 33.0 19.1	30.3 33.1 18.3	29.7 30.9 18.1	29.6 30.8 17.9	2.6 1.7 1.1	2.4 1.6 1.0	2.7 2.1 1.2	7.9% 4.8% 5.7%	7.6% 5.1% 5.2%	8.5% 6.5% 6.2%				
GLENDAVE HARDIN-RED LOUGE HAVRE	17.5 14.2 13.9	17.1 14.0 13.5	17.3 13.8 13.6	16.5 13.1 13.0	16.3 13.0 12.8	16.1 12.8 12.6	1.0 1.1 .9	.8 1.0 .7	1.2 1.0 1.0	5.3% 7.9% 6.4%	5.1% 6.9% 5.5%	6.9% 7.5% 7.0%				
HELENA KALISPELL LEWISTOWN	32.5 49.7 11.8	32.3 47.7 11.5	32.1 47.6 11.4	30.5 46.0 11.1	30.5 43.7 10.8	30.1 42.6 10.6	2.0 3.7 .7	1.8 4.0 .7	2.0 5.0 .8	6.3% 7.6% 6.2%	5.6% 8.4% 6.1%	6.4% 10.6% 7.3%				
MILES CITY MISSOULA SHELBY-CUT BANK	19.4 58.2 20.7	18.7 57.0 19.7	18.8 57.3 19.3	18.1 54.0 19.4	17.7 53.0 18.5	17.6 52.0 18.0	1.3 4.1 1.3	1.0 4.0 1.2	1.2 5.3 1.3	6.5% 7.1% 6.5%	5.3% 7.1% 6.0%	6.6% 9.3% 6.7%				

1/ A list of counties included in each Labor Force Area appears on map on inside back cover.

2/ Unemployment Rate is calculated on unrounded numbers.

3/ Western congressional district includes the LFA's of: Anaconda-Butte, Bozeman, Helena, Kalispell, Missoula, and Shelby-Cut Bank less Chouteau County. Rural CEP includes the LFA's of: Anaconda-Butte, Helena, plus Meagher County.

TABLE III-A
MONTANA MONTHLY LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY
CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA JUNE 1985

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	PERCENT RATE
--------	-------------------------	------------	--------------	-----------------

STATEWIDE	426614	397646	28968	6.8
CASCADE	36149	33449	2700	7.5
YELLOWSTONE	65309	60698	4611	7.1
BEAVERHEAD	4683	4450	233	5.0
BIG HORN	5475	4926	549	10.0
BLAINE	3138	2897	241	7.7
BROADWATER	1678	1580	98	5.8
CARBON	4317	4004	313	7.3
CARTER	933	918	15	1.6
CHOUTEAU	3451	3337	114	3.3
CUSTER	7169	6829	340	4.7
DANIELS	1727	1678	49	2.8
DAWSON	5989	5666	323	5.4
DEER LODGE	4062	3597	465	11.4
FALLON	2346	2273	73	3.1
FERGUS	6467	6068	399	6.2
FLATHEAD	31596	29384	2212	7.0
GALLATIN	27454	26349	1105	4.0
GARFIELD	958	944	14	1.5
GLACIER	7444	6739	705	9.5
GOLDEN VALLEY	500	450	50	10.0
GRANITE	1494	1344	150	10.0
HILL	9480	8871	609	6.4
JEFFERSON	3309	3080	229	6.9
JUDITH BASIN	1288	1205	83	6.4
LAKE	9679	8967	712	7.4
LEWIS AND CLARK	27541	25810	1731	6.3
LIBERTY	1245	1204	41	3.3
LINCOLN	8462	7608	854	10.1
MC CONE	1496	1421	75	5.0
MADISON	2727	2605	122	4.5
MEAGHER	1288	1219	69	5.4
MINERAL	2229	2027	202	9.1
MISSOULA	41489	39031	2458	5.9
MUSSELSHELL	2129	1969	160	7.5
PARK	6098	5596	502	8.2
PETROLEUM	315	306	9	2.9
PHILLIPS	3504	3310	194	5.5
PONDERA	3763	3561	202	5.4
POWDER RIVER	1365	1342	23	1.7
POWELL	4274	4030	244	5.7
PRAIRIE	892	861	31	3.5
RAVALLI	9840	8865	975	9.9
RICHLAND	7396	6955	441	6.0
ROOSEVELT	6461	5974	487	7.5
ROSEBUD	7058	6272	786	11.1
SANDERS	4592	4100	492	10.7
SHERIDAN	3151	3076	75	2.4
SILVER BOW	15663	14263	1400	8.9
STILLWATER	2616	2425	191	7.3
SWEET GRASS	1810	1745	65	3.6
TETON	3280	3147	133	4.1
TOOLE	2802	2612	190	6.8
TREASURE	502	475	27	5.4
VALLEY	4604	4291	313	6.8
WHEATLAND	1188	1151	37	3.1
WIBAUX	739	692	47	6.4

TABLE III-B
MONTANA MONTHLY LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY
CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA

MAY

1985
PERCENT
RATE

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	
STATEWIDE	415964	389227	26737	6.4
CASCADE	35771	33348	2423	6.8
YELLOWSTONE	64740	60840	3900	6.0
BEAVERHEAD	4580	4360	220	4.8
BIG HORN	5419	5033	386	7.1
BLAINE	3290	3056	234	7.1
BROADWATER	1582	1484	98	6.2
CARBON	4226	3935	291	6.9
CARTER	867	850	17	2.0
CHOUTEAU	3187	3096	91	2.9
CUSTER	6859	6569	290	4.2
DANIELS	1657	1625	32	1.9
DAWSON	6013	5718	295	4.9
DEER LODGE	4002	3563	439	11.0
FALLON	2301	2232	69	3.0
FERGUS	6297	5899	398	6.3
FLATHEAD	29975	27673	2302	7.7
GALLATIN	25522	24469	1053	4.1
GARFIELD	885	858	27	3.1
GLACIER	6949	6313	636	9.2
GOLDEN VALLEY	443	399	44	9.9
GRANITE	1489	1332	157	10.5
HILL	9126	8652	474	5.2
JEFFERSON	3143	2924	219	7.0
JUDITH BASIN	1246	1192	54	4.3
LAKE	9449	8821	628	6.6
LEWIS AND CLARK	27556	26059	1497	5.4
LIBERTY	1171	1135	36	3.1
LINCOLN	8253	7173	1080	13.1
MC CONE	1461	1392	69	4.7
MADISON	2640	2531	109	4.1
MEAGHER	1254	1172	82	6.5
MINERAL	2242	2012	230	10.3
MISSOULA	40524	38204	2320	5.7
MUSSELSHELL	2004	1869	135	6.7
PARK	5806	5293	513	8.8
PETROLEUM	273	268	5	1.8
PHILLIPS	3472	3271	201	5.8
PONDERA	3648	3465	183	5.0
POWDER RIVER	1318	1304	14	1.1
POWELL	4270	4019	251	5.9
PRAIRIE	901	875	26	2.9
RAVALLI	9574	8557	1017	10.6
RICHLAND	7136	6715	421	5.9
ROOSEVELT	6363	5964	399	6.3
ROSEBUD	6934	6348	586	8.5
SANDERS	4653	4187	466	10.0
SHERIDAN	3158	3077	81	2.6
SILVER BOW	15197	13928	1269	8.4
STILLWATER	2582	2389	193	7.5
SWEET GRASS	1766	1671	95	5.4
TETON	3221	3109	112	3.5
TOOLE	2684	2527	157	5.8
TREASURE	467	443	24	5.1
VALLEY	4442	4159	283	6.4
WHEATLAND	1235	1169	66	5.3
WIBAUX	741	701	40	5.4

TABLE III-C
MONTANA MONTHLY LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY
CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA APRIL 1985
CIVILIAN
COUNTY LABOR FORCE EMPLOYMENT UNEMPLOYMENT PERCENT
RATE

STATEWIDE	414784	382744	32040	7.7
CASCADE	35145	32441	2704	7.7
YELLOWSTONE	63928	59623	4305	6.7
BEAVERHEAD	4612	4340	272	5.9
BIG HORN	5362	4910	452	8.4
BLAINE	3324	3013	311	9.4
BROADWATER	1591	1463	128	8.0
CARBON	4130	3833	297	7.2
CARTER	840	819	21	2.5
CHOUTEAU	3165	3069	96	3.0
CUSTER	6857	6460	397	5.8
DANIELS	1600	1555	45	2.8
DAWSON	6031	5629	402	6.7
DEER LODGE	3961	3515	446	11.3
FALLON	2467	2360	107	4.3
FERGUS	6256	5789	467	7.5
FLATHEAD	29806	26987	2819	9.5
GALLATIN	25910	24490	1420	5.5
GARFIELD	863	848	15	1.7
GLACIER	6682	5998	684	10.2
GOLDEN VALLEY	457	412	45	9.8
GRANITE	1502	1319	183	12.2
HILL	9113	8514	599	6.6
JEFFERSON	3232	2942	290	9.0
JUDITH BASIN	1224	1142	82	6.7
LAKE	9418	8641	777	8.3
LEWIS AND CLARK	27285	25661	1624	6.0
LIBERTY	1126	1087	39	3.5
LINCOLN	8368	6936	1432	17.1
MC CONE	1493	1382	111	7.4
MADISON	2667	2523	144	5.4
MEAGHER	1248	1137	111	8.9
MINERAL	2377	2022	355	14.9
MISSOULA	40582	37540	3042	7.5
MUSSELSHELL	2013	1851	162	8.0
PARK	5826	5221	605	10.4
PETROLEUM	273	264	9	3.3
PHILLIPS	3516	3250	266	7.6
PONDERA	3632	3448	184	5.1
POWDER RIVER	1250	1229	21	1.7
POWELL	4260	3966	294	6.9
PRAIRIE	908	860	48	5.3
RAVALLI	9585	8359	1226	12.8
RICHLAND	7233	6667	566	7.8
ROOSEVELT	6360	5951	409	6.4
ROSEBUD	7008	6342	666	9.5
SANDERS	4809	4098	711	14.8
SHERIDAN	3146	3037	109	3.5
SILVER BOW	15327	13911	1416	9.2
STILLWATER	2597	2386	211	8.1
SWEET GRASS	1739	1656	83	4.8
TETON	3184	3049	135	4.2
TOOLE	2621	2437	184	7.0
TREASURE	469	436	33	7.0
VALLEY	4447	4097	350	7.9
WHEATLAND	1196	1125	71	5.9
WIBAU	763	704	59	7.7

TABLE IV-A
M O N T A N A
Statewide Employment by Industry
(In Thousands)

I N D U S T R Y	Net Changes to June 1985 from: Jun. 1985 May 1985 Apr. 1985 May 1984			
	Jun. 1985	May 1985	Apr. 1985	May 1984
(Residence Data)				
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE - PERSONS ^{1/}	426.6	415.9	414.7	10.7
EMPLOYED PERSONS	397.6	389.2	382.7	8.4
Persons Employed in Agriculture	34.7	30.4	29.5	4.3
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	29.0	26.7	32.0	2.3
Percent of Labor Force, Unadjusted ^{2/}	6.8%	6.4%	7.7%	0.4
Percent of Labor Force, Seasonally Adjusted ^{2/}	6.7%	6.7%	7.2%	-0.5
(Establishment Data)				
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY JOBS	288.1	285.1	282.1	3.0
Manufacturing	22.1	21.6	21.5	.5
Mining	7.1	7.1	7.0	.0
Contract Construction	13.9	13.7	12.3	.2
Transportation and Public Utilities	19.8	19.8	19.6	.0
Trade	77.8	76.6	76.8	1.2
Wholesale Trade	17.6	17.8	17.7	-.2
Retail Trade	60.2	58.8	59.1	1.4
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	13.6	13.4	13.3	.2
Services	62.2	61.6	61.4	.6
Government	71.6	71.2	70.1	.4
Federal Government	13.1	12.8	12.0	.3
State and Local Government	58.5	58.4	58.2	.1

^{1/} Estimates based on National Household Sample, Census and Other Relationships; includes self-employed, unpaid family, and domestic workers. Current month preliminary. Revised to 1984 Benchmarks.

^{2/} Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers. Establishment Series began January 1964; Residence Series began January 1970.

TABLE IV-B

MONTANA

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY
(In Thousands)

MAJOR INDUSTRY	FEMALE EMPLOYMENT				PERCENT FEMALE	
					OF TOTAL	
	Jun. 1/ 1985	May 1985	Apr. 1985	Jun. 1984	Jun. 1985	Jun. 1984
(Establishment Data)						
Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Workers.	126.4	125.9	125.4	127.3	44%	44%
Manufacturing.....	4.4	4.2	4.2	4.5	20%	19%
Mining.....	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	10%	11%
Contract Construction.....	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.8	9%	13%
Transportation & Public Utilities.....	4.8	4.8	4.7	5.3	24%	25%
Wholesale & Retail Trade.....	35.0	34.2	34.1	34.8	45%	45%
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate.....	8.9	8.7	8.6	9.2	66%	68%
Services.....	37.4	36.9	36.4	36.1	60%	59%
Government (Federal, State & Local)...	34.1	35.2	35.6	34.8	48%	50%

1/ Current month preliminary.

Revised to 1984 Benchmarks. New series started January 1983, previous series not strictly comparable.

Totals may not add due to rounding.

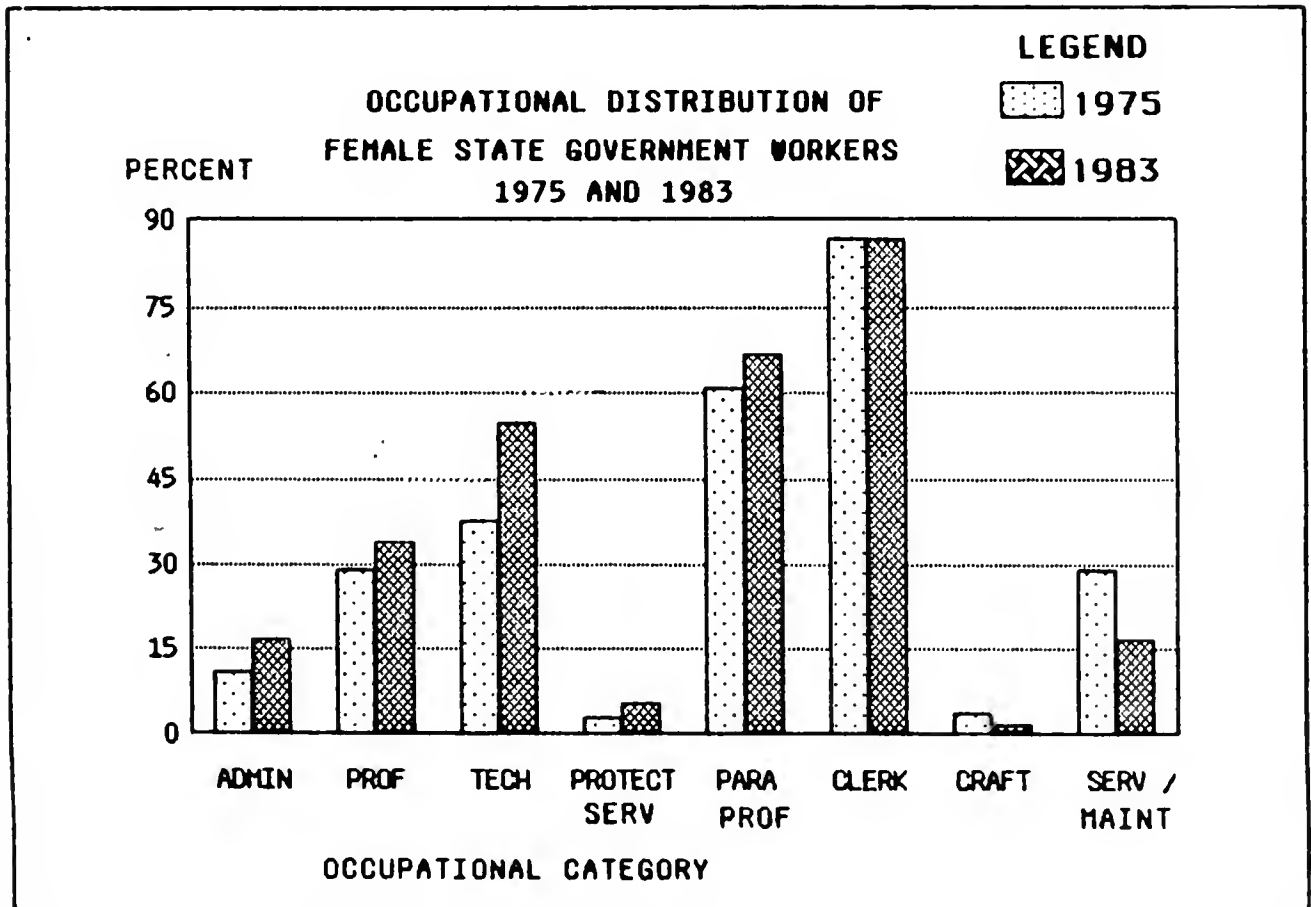


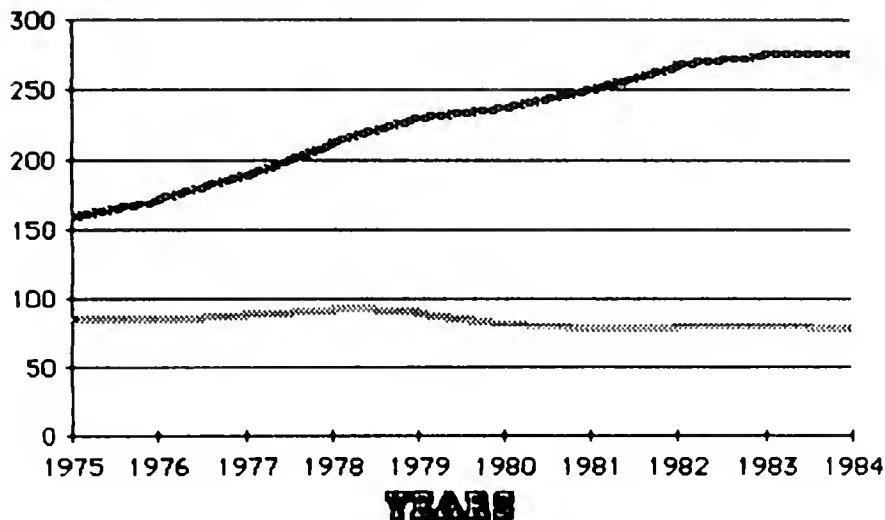
TABLE V-A
MONTANA HOURS & EARNINGS
For Private Nonagricultural Industries

	Average Weekly Earnings				Average Weekly Hours				Average Hourly Earnings			
	Jun. 1985	May 1985	Apr. 1985	Jun. 1984	Jun. 1985	May 1985	Apr. 1985	Jun. 1984	Jun. 1985	May 1985	Apr. 1985	Jun. 1984
TOTAL PRIVATE.....	\$292.58	\$286.24	\$278.99	\$274.36	34.1	33.4	32.9	33.5	8.58	8.57	8.48	8.19
MANUFACTURING.....	432.22	424.91	418.50	410.02	39.4	39.6	38.5	38.5	10.97	10.73	10.87	10.65
Durable Goods.....	459.41	449.90	437.34	429.46	40.8	40.9	39.4	38.9	11.26	11.00	11.10	11.04
Primary Metal Industries..	579.51	551.60	586.87	567.22	41.1	39.4	39.6	39.5	14.10	14.00	14.82	14.36
Nondurable Goods.....	377.41	376.19	384.13	363.43	36.5	37.1	36.9	37.7	10.34	10.14	10.41	9.64
Food & Kindred Products...	329.88	323.00	324.52	346.87	37.7	38.0	38.0	38.8	8.75	8.50	8.54	8.94
MINING.....	543.15	546.80	514.54	520.33	40.9	41.9	38.6	38.6	13.28	13.05	13.33	13.48
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION.....	529.58	523.45	503.84	530.34	36.7	36.1	36.3	36.3	14.43	14.50	13.88	14.61
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	479.46	463.97	462.39	425.96	39.3	38.6	38.5	38.1	12.20	12.02	12.01	11.18
Communications, Electric, Gas, Sanitary Services...	501.83	475.02	468.22	393.82	41.1	39.0	38.6	36.6	12.21	12.18	12.13	10.76
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE..	207.21	202.77	196.02	200.02	31.3	30.4	29.7	31.4	6.62	6.67	6.60	6.37
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE.....	243.21	237.77	236.58	212.19	36.3	36.3	35.9	34.9	6.70	6.55	6.59	6.08
SERVICES.....	236.49	229.68	231.28	212.11	32.8	31.9	31.9	31.8	7.21	7.20	7.25	6.67

Data for current month are preliminary.
Averages are based on gross earnings, including overtime and premium pay.
Selected Industries series began January 1950; Total Private Sector series began January 1969 (May 1972 issue).

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS REAL SPENDABLE WEEKLY EARNINGS

DOLLARS ANNUAL AVERAGE 1975-1984



	Prelim. Jun. 1985	May 1985	Apr. 1985
Gross Average Weekly Earnings	\$292.58	\$286.24	\$ 278.99
Taxes Withheld ^{3/}	46.51	44.79	42.82
Spendable Earnings	246.07	241.45	236.17
Adjustment for Price Changes Since 1967	168.86	165.47	161.60
Real Spendable Earnings	77.21	75.98	74.57

	1) Average Weekly Earnings			2) Real Spendable Earnings		
	1985	1984	1983	1985	1984	1983
January	\$273.33	\$275.23	\$264.40	\$74.23	\$77.01	\$77.57
February	276.83	269.77	264.19	74.74	75.55	76.20
March	276.83	265.36	264.99	74.41	74.34	76.22
April	278.99	272.57	267.81	74.57	75.92	76.44
May	286.24	275.72	272.57	75.98	76.47	77.26
June	292.58	276.22	281.06	77.21	76.43	79.15
July		286.12	282.20		78.81	79.88
August		280.40	282.63		76.53	79.64
September		287.80	280.73		78.11	78.84
October		278.01	282.74		75.42	79.19
November		274.82	275.70		74.63	77.46
December		279.39	276.38		75.64	77.02

Average Weekly Earnings/Real Spendable Earnings

Average weekly earnings increased by 5.9% between June of 1984 and 1985 as a result of a 3.1% increase in average hourly earnings and a nearly one hour increase in average weekly hours. After taxes and adjustment for a 4.0% increase in the CPI-W over the same period, real spendable weekly earnings experienced one of the largest increases in recent months.

^{1/} Average Weekly earnings of total private nonagricultural production workers. ^{2/} Real spendable average weekly earnings of private nonagricultural production workers. ^{3/} Taxes computed on family with four exemptions. (P) Data for current month preliminary.

TABLE VI
THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - U.S.

All Items

(1967=100)

	1985		1984		1983	
	CPI-U	CPI-W	CPI-U	CPI-W	CPI-U	CPI-W
January	316.1	312.6	305.2	302.7	293.1	292.1
February	317.4	313.9	306.6	303.3	293.2	292.3
March	318.8	315.3	307.3	303.3	293.4	293.0
April	320.1	316.7	308.8	304.1	295.5	294.9
May	321.3	317.8	309.7	305.4	297.1	296.3
June	322.3	318.7	310.7	306.2	298.1	297.2
July			311.7	307.5	299.3	298.2
August			313.0	310.3	300.3	299.5
September			314.5	312.1	301.8	300.8
October			315.3	312.2	302.6	301.3
November			315.3	311.9	303.1	301.4
December			315.5	312.2	303.5	301.5
Dec-to-Dec %			4.0%	3.5%	3.8%	3.3%
AVERAGE:			311.1	307.6	298.4	297.4
Ann Avg %			4.3%	3.4%	3.2%	3.0%

Expenditure Category	Jun. 1985	May 1985	Apr. 1985	Jun. 1984	Jun. 1983
CPI-U Index					
All Items	322.3	321.3	320.1	310.7	298.1
Food & Beverages	301.4	301.0	301.6	294.3	284.7
Housing	350.4	348.5	345.9	336.2	323.1
Apparel & Upkeep	204.6	205.3	205.9	197.4	195.6
Transportation	321.8	321.4	320.0	313.1	298.3
Medical Care	401.7	399.5	398.0	378.0	355.4
Entertainment	264.8	263.6	263.3	254.5	245.4
Other Goods & Services	323.0	322.3	321.8	304.4	284.5

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) measures changes in prices of goods and services in major expenditure groups. The CPI for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) covers about 40 percent of the total noninstitutional population. The CPI for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) covers about 80 percent of the total noninstitutional population, including wage earners and clerical workers, salaried workers, the self-employed, retirees, and the unemployed.

Table VII

NEW BUSINESS FIRMS IN MONTANA*

AREAS	Apr. To Jun. 1985	Apr. To Jun. 1984	Year-to-Date 1985	Year-to-Date 1984	AREAS	Apr. To Jun. 1985	Apr. To Jun. 1984	Year-to-Date 1985	Year-to-Date 1984
STATE OF MONTANA	1151	1233	2085	2400	HAVRE LFA	25	25	47	45
GREAT FALLS MSA	91	79	169	181	Blaine	5	6	8	13
BILLINGS MSA	189	177	356	365	Hill	17	17	34	30
					Liberty	3	2	5	2
MULTI COUNTY BUSINESS	55	61	109	96	HELENA LFA	88	85	157	161
					Broadwater	6	6	12	12
ANACONDA-BUTTE LFA	81	74	137	126	Jefferson	4	10	7	18
Beaverhead	12	9	22	24	Lewis and Clark	78	69	138	131
Deer Lodge	6	8	12	12					
Granite	5	6	9	6	KALISPELL LFA	188	160	313	329
Madison	12	12	17	19	Flathead	135	114	214	225
Powell	8	4	14	9	Lake	26	26	47	55
Silver Bow	38	35	63	56	Lincoln	27	20	52	49
					LEWISTOWN LFA	22	36	43	58
BOZEMAN LFA	100	132	185	254	Fergus	14	21	27	37
Gallatin	69	106	142	195	Golden Valley	1	1	1	1
Meagher	6	10	8	16	Judith Basin	2	3	4	4
Park	25	16	35	43	Musselshell	3	6	7	11
					Petroleum	1	0	2	0
GLASGOW LFA	44	48	70	105	Wheatland	1	5	2	5
Daniels	3	6	6	10	MILES CITY LFA	28	54	53	94
Phillips	5	6	8	17	Carter	0	1	2	1
Roosevelt	7	14	17	30	Custer	10	20	19	42
Sheridan	12	11	14	21	Fallon	6	5	9	8
Valley	17	11	25	27	Powder River	0	3	2	5
					Rosebud	12	22	20	34
GLENDALE LFA	30	46	50	72	Treasure	0	3	1	4
Dawson	9	16	14	24	MISSOULA LFA	145	161	265	340
Garfield	0	1	0	3	Mineral	6	11	13	15
McCone	2	2	5	6	Missoula	105	92	191	221
Prairie	4	0	6	1	Ravalli	24	45	46	74
Richland	15	27	23	38	Sanders	10	13	15	30
Wibaux	0	0	2	0	SHELBY-CUT BANK LFA	32	56	74	97
					Chouteau	7	3	16	10
HARDIN-RED LODGE LFA	33	39	57	77	Glacier	9	20	18	30
Big Horn	11	10	15	21	Pondera	3	13	8	22
Carbon	10	19	21	31	Teton	3	6	10	12
Stillwater	6	5	11	15	Toole	10	14	22	23
Sweet Grass	6	5	10	10					

*Change in series. The listing has been reduced to employers enrolling their business with the unemployment insurance compensation program. Dropped from the series was new corporations registered with the Secretary of State. Often a duplication of count occurred when a new corporation filed with the unemployment insurance compensation program.

The new business tally does include successors to active accounts (an established business with a new owner) which amounts to nearly one-third of the total businesses.

TABLE VIII-A

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE: CLAIMS TO PAYMENT

Many of those persons who become separated from their jobs enter our local Job Service offices for two reasons: to seek employment and to claim unemployment insurance (UI) benefits. Claimant wage credits obtained from insured employers are examined to determine if the claim meets monetary eligibility requirements for UI benefits and, if so, for how much per week is the claimant qualified. Monetarily eligible claims are subsequently segregated according to criteria for establishing which party (claimant or employer) was most responsible for the job separation in question. Claims for job separations resulting from claimant actions (issues) are further subjected to the test of whether or not an individuals' reduction in his potential benefit duration is warranted. If otherwise eligible and if availability criteria continue to be complied with throughout his actual unemployment duration, weekly benefit payments will commence with the claimant's second week of unemployment (a waiting week must be served under Montana law). The number and amount of such payments by county are shown in the table on the following page. Interstate payments in the table refer to payments made to individuals who now reside in other states but who had established wage credits in Montana based employment. Amounts shown in the table are financed through employer taxes paid to the Montana UI Trust Fund Account.

SELECTED UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES IN MONTANA

	<u>YEAR-TO-DATE</u>		<u>Net Change</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>
	<u>1985</u>	<u>1984</u>		
Initial Claims	25,608	27,279	-1,671	- 6.1%
Continued Claims	313,996	301,830	+12,166	+ 4.0%
Number of Benefit Payments	292,537	282,292	+10,245	+ 3.6%
Amount of Benefits Paid	\$35,483,330	\$34,932,982	+\$550,348	+ 1.6%
Average Weekly Benefit Amount	\$130.21	\$126.95	-\$3.26	+ 2.6%

	<u>MONTHLY</u>			<u>Change to Current Month from same mnth a yr ago Net</u>	<u>Percent</u>
	<u>Jun. 1985</u>	<u>May 1985</u>	<u>Apr. 1985</u>		
Initial Claims ^{1/}	3,232	2,753	4,134	-1,329	-29.0%
Continued Claims ^{1/}	31,001	39,232	56,254	-5,263	-14.5%
Number of Benefit Payments ^{1/}	28,196	39,028	50,262	-4,424	-13.6%
Amount of Benefits Paid ^{1/}	\$3,608,232	\$4,535,996	\$6,157,494	-\$504,706	-12.3%
Avg. Weekly Benefit Amt ^{1/2/}	\$124.68	\$127.96	\$131.26	+3.34	+ 2.8%
Trust Fund Balance*	-\$7,214,030	-\$6,992,385	-\$13,535,060	-\$558,955	- 8.4%

^{1/} Regular Unemployment Insurance Program only.

^{2/} Derived According to Definition in "Handbook of Unemployment Insurance Financial Data".

* Does not include loans from Federal Government.

TABLE VI11-B
QUARTERLY DISTRIBUTION OF REGULAR UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

	JUNE 1985		MAY 1985		APRIL 1985	
	COUNT	AMOUNT	COUNT	AMOUNT	COUNT	AMOUNT
BEAVERHEAD	182	17,913	312	33,345	424	51,318
BIGHORN	372	39,809	397	45,245	486	59,273
BLAINE	151	15,345	200	21,223	300	30,809
BROADWATER	85	9,855	129	13,900	137	16,049
CARBON	243	25,121	416	42,601	413	50,682
CARTER	3	200	16	1,327	17	1,552
CASCADE	3,114	354,061	3,732	416,748	4,346	504,483
CHOUTEAU	61	5,802	84	8,097	78	8,298
CUSTER	300	29,761	361	37,125	530	59,995
DANIELS	16	1,828	29	3,791	54	6,609
DAWSON	298	34,583	380	44,166	512	59,142
DEER LODGE	455	48,767	481	57,358	664	77,008
FALLON	95	10,347	141	16,701	194	23,206
FERGUS	322	28,694	448	43,198	764	75,759
FLATHEAD	2,166	240,657	3,772	450,172	4,868	600,253
GALLATIN	1,406	147,899	2,086	221,091	2,457	269,565
GARFIELD	8	596	5	560	7	769
GLACIER	596	67,331	749	82,572	718	80,652
GOLDEN VALLEY	16	2,040	22	2,884	18	2,435
GRANITE	175	23,266	296	42,115	298	46,094
HILL	460	46,040	519	53,598	695	75,918
JEFFERSON	146	17,457	253	31,436	370	46,207
JUDITH BASIN	18	1,963	23	2,646	44	5,400
LAKE	568	58,174	794	86,989	1,018	106,480
LEWIS & CLARK	1,609	176,423	1,849	210,025	2,607	298,936
LIBERTY	24	2,348	35	3,824	40	4,996
LINCOLN	818	96,821	1,927	258,963	2,730	374,266
MCCONE	17	1,293	41	4,164	45	4,799
MADISON	48	4,949	128	14,883	174	17,843
MEAGHER	56	6,322	100	11,478	137	15,949
MINERAL	168	20,175	374	50,896	536	71,419
MISSOULA	2,336	260,143	3,487	393,424	4,921	585,826
MUSSELSHELL	193	22,296	223	28,264	228	29,623
PARK	421	47,479	625	65,753	944	97,190
PETROLEUM	5	560	0	0	4	332
PHILLIPS	136	13,218	222	24,646	333	41,131
PONDERA	154	18,855	181	21,033	212	23,500
POWDER RIVER	17	2,340	13	1,848	20	2,654
POWELL	262	30,356	422	49,404	444	52,442
PRAIRIE	19	2,561	29	3,162	53	6,080
RAVALLI	662	72,091	1,096	129,192	1,576	187,666
RICHLAND	584	72,026	880	110,054	842	104,199
ROOSEVELT	334	35,995	419	46,551	459	51,171
ROSEBUD	520	67,212	594	77,303	684	92,173
SANDERS	384	45,574	617	75,264	1,056	140,770
SHERIDAN	75	8,183	111	14,011	157	21,675
SILVER BOW	1,342	143,722	1,479	164,299	2,107	245,596
STILLWATER	145	18,042	197	24,586	283	35,649
SWEET GRASS	47	4,680	61	6,516	64	7,572
TETON	76	10,191	120	14,295	138	17,524
TOOLE	156	18,068	207	24,947	265	30,523
TREASURE	19	1,657	19	1,985	27	2,868
VALLEY	264	27,641	316	33,309	370	38,515
WHEATLAND	28	2,922	65	7,500	64	8,066
WIBAUX	4	684	16	1,553	69	8,184
YELLOWSTONE	4,603	554,446	5,685	684,986	7,298	892,003
INTRASTATE	26,820	3,449,754	37,183	4,317,007	48,321	5,927,837
INTERSTATE	1,376	158,477	1,845	218,989	1,941	229,657
TOTAL	28,196	3,608,232	39,028	4,535,996	50,262	6,157,494

TABLE VIII-C
CUMULATIVE DISTRIBUTION OF REGULAR UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE
JAN. 1985 THRU JUNE 1985

COUNTY	COUNT	AMOUNT	COUNT	AMOUNT
BEAVERHEAD	2,415	274,712	1,937	218,345
BIGHORN	3,317	403,101	2,448	293,754
BLAINE	1,876	202,371	1,834	192,880
BROADWATER	940	107,418	1,127	133,222
CARBON	2,663	320,826	2,914	384,508
CARTER	91	7,895	72	7,841
CASCADE	26,932	3,184,766	23,763	2,641,640
CHOUTEAU	687	71,391	498	52,281
CUSTER	3,540	428,986	3,582	436,049
DANIELS	310	38,766	397	39,206
DAWSON	3,180	379,877	3,397	398,348
DEER LODGE	4,185	485,088	4,329	538,017
FALLON	1,017	122,669	735	82,957
FERGUS	4,589	489,840	3,118	338,366
FLATHEAD	24,636	2,867,603	20,420	2,281,450
GALLATIN	13,215	1,435,623	13,781	1,454,766
GARFIELD	51	6,043	55	8,078
GLACIER	4,696	519,114	5,032	498,878
GOLDEN VALLEY	156	19,639	133	18,372
GRANITE	1,673	247,350	837	97,671
HILL	4,234	474,892	4,916	546,269
JEFFERSON	2,193	266,624	2,298	281,612
JUDITH BASIN	340	39,187	398	47,219
LAKE	6,256	668,112	5,130	531,713
LEWIS & CLARK	15,810	1,846,346	13,683	1,546,266
LIBERTY	328	39,723	222	26,968
LINCOLN	11,303	1,428,818	11,395	1,390,223
MCCONE	253	28,151	297	27,951
MADISON	962	104,046	1,308	145,801
MEAGHER	734	81,143	1,331	164,366
MINERAL	2,942	383,747	2,739	319,380
MISSOULA	27,644	3,258,037	24,051	2,671,131
MUSSELSHELL	1,320	167,319	1,096	128,510
PARK	4,906	511,425	4,076	393,954
PETROLEUM	23	2,118	64	8,749
PHILLIPS	2,316	301,331	1,407	186,373
PONDERA	1,577	186,722	1,249	126,695
POWDER RIVER	136	17,602	393	44,602
POWELL	2,323	267,199	2,506	281,585
PRAIRIE	321	39,930	361	51,660
RAVALLI	9,293	1,079,660	9,682	1,117,214
RICHLAND	4,790	607,710	3,926	478,974
ROOSEVELT	2,877	320,975	2,263	242,699
ROSEBUD	5,547	768,463	7,795	1,088,526
SANDERS	5,190	640,790	4,450	517,814
SHERIDAN	794	104,495	864	97,947
SILVER BOW	11,930	1,360,580	14,064	1,649,913
STILLWATER	1,942	248,761	2,357	302,276
SWEET GRASS	527	60,751	475	50,131
TETON	983	117,367	876	99,361
TOOLE	1,603	192,362	1,426	153,492
TREASURE	152	18,584	179	24,472
VALLEY	2,753	301,952	2,569	285,350
WHEATLAND	400	48,136	452	54,717
WIBAUX	355	44,181	413	43,407
YELLOWSTONE	45,262	5,631,543	47,087	5,855,598
INTRASTATE	280,526	33,704,833	268,275	27,274,366
INTERSTATE	12,011	1,778,496	14,017	7,658,616
TOTAL	292,537	35,483,330	282,292	34,932,982

1 9 8 4 A N N U A L T A B L E

C O R R E C T E D

I N D U S T R Y S U R V E Y D A T A F O R 1 9 8 4

M I N I N G A N D C O N S T R U C T I O N D A T A W E R E I N C O R R E C T
I N F I R S T Q U A R T E R 1 9 8 5 P U B L I C A T I O N

ANNUAL STATEWIDE LABOR FORCE REPORT FOR 1984

	R APRIL 1984											
	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUN.	JUL.	AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE-PERSONS 1/	384.1	386.6	395.3	406.5	411.2	426.5	420.5	422.3	410.4	407.2	402.5	398.9
EMPLOYED PERSONS	346.8	351.4	360.5	374.1	383.4	395.9	391.1	394.8	386.7	382.2	375.7	369.3
PERSONS EMPLOYED IN AGRICULTURE	18.8	20.5	24.6	30.3	31.2	35.5	38.0	40.7	31.7	27.0	23.2	20.0
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	37.3	35.2	34.8	32.4	27.8	30.6	29.4	27.5	23.7	25.0	26.8	29.6
PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE, UNADJUSTED 2/	9.7%	9.1%	8.8%	8.0%	6.8%	7.2%	7.0%	6.5%	5.8%	6.1%	6.6%	7.4%
PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE, SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	8.0%	7.3%	7.5%	7.4%	7.1%	7.2%	7.3%	7.4%	7.4%	7.5%	7.2%	7.4%
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY JOBS 3/	269.1	270.1	272.7	277.1	283.0	288.4	282.3	283.5	286.5	286.9	285.9	285.1
MANUFACTURING	21.6	21.4	21.1	21.0	22.2	23.1	23.4	23.5	23.1	22.9	22.5	22.1
DURABLE GOODS	12.6	12.8	12.3	12.3	13.2	14.0	14.2	14.3	13.6	13.3	13.0	12.7
24 LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS	8.4	8.4	7.8	7.5	8.3	8.7	8.8	8.8	8.3	8.0	7.9	7.8
33 PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
OTHER DURABLE GOODS	2.8	2.9	3.1	3.4	3.5	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.6	3.4
NON-DURABLE GOODS	9.0	8.6	8.8	8.7	8.9	9.2	9.2	9.3	9.4	9.7	9.5	9.4
20 FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	3.3	3.0	3.0	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.6	3.5	3.3
27 PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.4
29 PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8
OTHER NON-DURABLE GOODS	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7
MINING	7.2	7.1	7.2	7.2	7.4	7.7	8.0	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.6
10 METAL MINING	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
12 & 14 COAL AND NON-METAL MINING	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2
13 OIL AND GAS EXTRACTION	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.2	4.5	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.2
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	9.6	9.6	10.1	11.5	12.8	14.2	14.6	14.9	14.3	13.9	13.2	12.0
15 GENERAL BUILDING CONTRACTORS	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.4	3.9	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.6	4.3	3.8	3.4
16 HEAVY CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTORS	2.6	2.6	2.8	3.5	3.9	4.5	4.7	4.9	4.2	4.2	3.9	3.2
17 SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS	4.0	4.0	4.2	4.6	5.0	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.3	5.4	5.0
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	20.2	20.1	20.2	20.3	20.7	21.0	20.8	20.8	20.5	20.8	20.5	20.3
40 RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.0	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.1
41-47 TRANSPORTATION EXCEPT RAILROAD	7.4	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.7	7.9	7.7	7.7	7.6	7.6	7.4	7.0
48 & 49 COMMUNICATION AND UTILITIES	9.0	8.9	8.9	8.9	9.0	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.0	8.9	8.8	8.7
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	72.6	72.2	73.2	74.3	75.9	78.0	77.8	78.8	78.5	78.1	78.3	79.6
WHOLESALE TRADE	17.0	16.9	17.1	17.4	17.7	17.8	17.8	17.9	17.7	17.9	18.0	17.8
RETAIL TRADE	55.6	55.3	56.1	56.9	58.2	60.2	60.0	60.9	60.8	60.2	60.3	61.8
53 & 56 GENERAL MERCHANDISE, APPAREL	8.2	7.8	7.8	7.8	8.0	8.2	8.3	8.5	8.4	8.3	8.8	9.3
54 FOOD STORES	8.0	8.0	8.1	8.0	8.2	8.5	8.6	8.7	8.7	8.6	8.5	8.4
55 AUTOMOTIVE DEALERS, SERVICE STATIONS	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.8	7.8	7.9	7.9	8.0	7.9	7.7
58 EATING AND DRINKING PLACES	20.7	20.9	21.4	21.9	22.6	23.5	23.1	23.4	23.2	22.7	22.1	22.5
52, 57, 59 BLOC., MAT., FURNITURE, MISC.	11.4	11.3	11.4	11.6	11.9	12.1	12.1	12.4	12.7	12.7	13.0	13.6
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	13.1	13.1	13.2	13.3	13.4	13.6	13.5	13.6	13.5	13.3	13.3	13.4
SERVICES	56.9	57.7	58.5	59.5	59.6	61.1	61.6	61.5	60.5	60.5	60.3	60.4
70 HOTELS AND OTHER LODGING PLACES	5.7	5.8	6.0	6.6	6.8	7.9	8.3	8.4	7.9	7.7	7.4	7.5
72 PERSONAL SERVICES	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8
80 MEDICAL AND OTHER HEALTH SERVICES	20.8	20.8	20.9	20.9	21.1	21.2	21.1	21.0	20.8	20.8	20.8	20.9
OTHER SERVICES	27.7	28.4	28.9	29.2	28.9	29.2	29.4	29.4	29.0	29.2	29.3	28.9
GOVERNMENT	67.9	68.9	69.3	70.0	71.0	69.6	62.6	62.7	68.1	69.9	70.0	69.7
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	11.8	11.8	11.8	12.0	12.6	13.5	13.6	13.5	13.0	12.5	11.9	12.5
STATE COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES	8.8	8.9	8.8	8.8	8.7	8.7	6.8	6.8	7.0	7.0	9.3	8.5
OTHER STATE GOVERNMENT	10.0	10.1	10.2	10.3	10.5	10.6	10.6	10.6	10.6	10.5	10.5	10.5
LOCAL GOVERNMENT	23.1	23.7	24.0	24.3	24.2	20.8	14.7	14.8	20.3	22.7	23.5	23.2
OTHER LOCAL GOVERNMENT	14.3	14.3	14.4	14.6	14.9	16.0	16.9	17.1	15.5	14.9	14.8	14.7

- 1/ ESTIMATES BASED ON NATIONAL HOUSEHOLD SAMPLE, CENSUS AND OTHER RELATIONSHIPS; INCLUDES NONAGRICULTURAL SELF-EMPLOYED, UNPAID FAMILY AND DOMESTIC WORKERS.
- 2/ COMPUTED FROM WHOLE (UNROUNDED) NUMBERS. PRODUCED IN COOPERATION WITH THE U.S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS, BY:
- 3/ 1972 STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS BUREAU
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY, HELENA, MONTANA
REVISED TO 1984 BENCHMARKS.
- ADD ONE TO ROUNDING.

A detailed black and white map of Montana, showing county boundaries, major cities, and geographical features. The map is oriented with the state's outline. Major cities are marked with dots and labeled. County names are written in all caps. The map shows the state's location relative to its neighbors: Idaho to the west, Wyoming to the south, and North Dakota to the east. The Great Falls area is highlighted with a thick black border. The map also shows the state's major rivers and lakes, including Lake Superior, Lake Michigan, and Lake Huron. The state's capital, Helena, is marked with a star. The map is a detailed representation of Montana's geography and administrative divisions.

COLIN

FLAT

5

THOMPSON FALLS

SUPERIOR.

—

RESEARCH & ANALYSIS BUREAU
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR & INDUSTRY
P.O. BOX 1728
HELENA, MONTANA 59624

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OFFICIAL BUSINESS

The Montana State Job Service and Training Division maintains 24 local Job Service Offices in the principal cities of Montana. You are invited to call on any of these offices for assistance in filling positions in your organization, additional labor market information, and for other services in connection with your employment problems.

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